talks scheduled to be held between the Foreign Secretaries of India and Pakistan in New Delhi in July 1984, have been postponed till after September 1984.

(c) Does not arise.

London Economic Summit

1104. SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the outcome of the London Economic Summit;

(b) whether it is a fact that on the eve of the Summit the Prime Minister took some initiative in the matter;

(c) if so, what are the details in this regard and the results thereof; and

(d) if not, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) The London Economic Summit took place in June 1984. It is one of the annual series of meetings held by Britain, France, Italy, Canada, Japan, FRG, and the U.S. and the President of the EEC Commission. The Summit issued the London Economic Declaration, a Declaration on East-West relations, a Declaration on Democratic Values, a Declaration on International Terrorism and a Statement on the Iran-Iraq war.

(b) Prior to the London Summit, Shri L. K. Jha visited London, Washington, Ottawa, Paris, Bonn and Rome as the personal emmissary of the Prime Minister. He carried with him letters from the Prime Minister addressed to the respective Heads of Government drawing attention to the grave economic crisis being faced by developing countries, the present impasse in the North-South Dialogue, and, stressing the need for an impetus to such a dialogue.

(c) and (d) The purpose of Shri L. K. Jha's mission was to explain our approach on North-South issue to the leaders of the major industrialised countries and to explore the possibility of beginning some dialogue on these issue. The suggestions made by us in this regard received considerable attention at the London Summit and a personal emissary of the British Prime Minister visited Delhi after the Summit to convey the response.

The London Economic Declaration issued by the Summit notes the concerns of the developing countries and the difficulties faced by them and recognises the reality of interdependence. However, it reaffirms the primary role of the existing Bretton Woods institutions for continuing discussions on issues relating to money, finance and development and does not offer much hope of a new impetus to the present stalemate in the North-South Dialogue. On the whole the Declaration is not forthcoming on issues of concern to developing countries.

राजभाषा विभाग का निरीक्षण विंग

1105. श्री राम नरेश **कुशवाहा** : क्या **गृह मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजभाषा विभाग का निरीक्षण विंग जो दिल्ली स्थित विभिन्न मंत्रालयों, विभागों तथा कार्यालयों में हिन्दी के प्रयोग से संबंधित आदेशों और अनुदेशों पर निगरानी रखता है, कमजोर है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में स्थित केन्द्रीय सरकार के सम्बन्ध कार्यालयों का निरीक्षण करने के लिये उक्त विभाग में केवल एक ही उप-सचिव है जिसके अधीन दो अथवा तीन अधिकारी कार्य कर रहे हैं और इस प्रकार निरीक्षण विंग को अप्रभावी बना रहे हैं ; और

(ग) पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान निरीक्षण विंग द्वारा किये गये निरीक्षणों के आंकड़े क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) राजभाषा विभाग का कार्यान्वयन खंड विभिन्न मंत्रालयों

और विभागों में राजभाषा हिन्दी संबंधी आदेशों एवं अनुदेशों के अनुपालन पर नजर रखता है। इस स्कंध के अधिकारियों की वर्तमान संख्या पर्याप्त नहीं है। दिल्ली में इसमें एक तकनीकी कक्ष और बढ़ाया गया है तथा बम्बई में निरीक्षण स्कंध का सृजन किया जा रहा है।

(ख) मद (क) के उत्तर में जैसा कि बताया गया है कार्यान्वयन स्कंध द्वारा और अधिक निरीक्षण सुनिश्चित करने के लिये अतिरिक्त स्टाफ की व्यवस्था की जा रही है। मंत्रालयों/विभागों के अधिकारियों के अलावा राजभाषा विभाग के अन्य अधिकारियों से भी निरीक्षण करने की अपेक्षा की जाती है। इस प्रकार उप सचिव का कार्यभार हल्का हो जाता है।

(ग) राजभाषा विभाग द्वारा किये जा रहे निरीक्षणों की संख्या प्रतिवर्ष बढ़ रही है। 1982 में 172 निरीक्षण किये गये जबकि 1983 में इन निरीक्षणों की संख्या 228 तक पहुंच गई थी।

Production of Steel in the country

1106. SHRI SUKOMAL SEN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any gap between the production and requriement of steel in the country;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the stock of steel in piling up; and

(d) if so, what is the need for importing steel under these circumstances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE): (a), (b) and (d) As against an estimated demand in 1984-85 of about 9 million tonnes of finished carbon steel, domestic production is estimated at 8.8 million tonnes. Shortfalls are expected in certain categories but there will be surpluses in certain other categories. Canalised imports of finished Carbon steel to cover the shortfall between domestic demand and supply of certain items are expected to be approximately 0.5 million tonnes. Exports of items in excess of domestic demand are estimatd to be approximately 0.26 million tonnes. Contracts have been already signed for export shipment during 1984-85 for 0.18 million tonnes of finished carbon steel.

(c) No Sir. On the contrary, stocks in domestic sales stockyards have declined from 0.7 million tonnes on April 1, 1984 to 0.65 million tonnes on July 1, 1984.

Impact of the price hike in steel on the States

1107. SHRI SUKOMAL SEN:
SHRI DIPEN GHOSH:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent price hike of steel by the Central Government is likely to affect adversely the industrial growth of the States;

(b) whether the Central Government had consulted the States before raising the steel prices; and

(c) if so, when did such ronsultations took place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) Increase in the price of iron and steel was announced by the Joint Plant Committee of main producers. In this matter, the Joint Plant Committee takes into account the cost of production, domestic demand and supply, open market prices, the need to raise funds to assist the exporters of engineering goods as well as related issues including the impact of prices of iron and steel on the economy. The effect of the increase in the price of iron and steel on the economy is expected to be marginal.

Mini steel plants and rerollers fix the prices of their products themselves.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. There is no statutory control on the price of iron and steel.